Mr. McClung's Address We hope this address will be read. Mr. Mc-Clung has spoken ably, and we desire him to be a contrast made between Ohio and Kentucky heard. The best way to learn the truth will be, thus: do it, is to consider honestly what is said with

LOUISVILLE APRIL 8, 1848.

regard to it. A friend, who admires the orator, says, he means to assail his theory! Another, who knows him only to love him, will admit his main facts, and deny his conclusions! So be it. Let us hear all-consider all-and then we will hold fast to

We begin the address on our first page, this week's issue.

Her. James M. Pradicton

We have no minister in Kentucky who more respected than this fearless Christian schools. And who wants this? Whose interman, not one who is doing, in his sphere, more good. Wherever a word may be uttered in behalf of humanity, there we are sure to hear his eloquent voice, or feel his earnest fire. We have before us now, an able sermon of his on proper time, all who are struggling for emancithe sinfulness of war, and shall endeavor next pation. week to publish parts of it. We desire to make our readers familiar with the good thoughts of this good man.

These are the things we want. Let us encourage them! Lot our married men help them along! Nothing helps to build up a city so much as small traders, and small manufacturers! France and Freedom. There is no hesitation in the new Republic as

to its whole duty. Freedom for all is its motto

tiond Prospects.

We are glad to see so many small manufacto-

ing establishments springing up in our city.

Listen to the brief proclamation of the Provisional Government: "The Provisional Government of the Repub he considering that no French land should any stituted, under the Provisional Minister of Colomes and the Manne, for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the Colonies of the Republic."

This decree will awake but one sensation of for throughout the world. It shows the men of the Revolution to be in earnest, and will make all Governments respect them.

The Hour Ist

We desire to impress this truth upon the sand! friends of emancipation in Kentucky-that if they will only work in earnest, they can carry

the day. Letters from the interior are full of encouragement: letters, not to us alone, but to various citizens. From one and from all, with one or growth, rapid and permanent growth. two exceptions, we hear the same account-that all the signs are propitious, that slave-holders that all classes are getting ready for

"There are many signs of progress of the emancipation feeling among our people. Let me give you some items which will go to show

"At our Court, a few days since, the Sheriff offered for sale a mother and children, the woman was first put upon the block; the bystand ers urged him, (the Sheriff,) to sell them all to gether. I was not present, but was told that the company manifested quite a desire that the mother and her children should go together."

Now many people afar off, may ask, what does this amount to? A good deal, friendmore, much more than meets the eye. When sales of this character are made without exciting right feeling-the very kind of feeling described by our correspondent—there is no hope for emancipation. When they touch the right chord, there is not only hope, but a certainty of freedom being guarantied to all. But who exhibited the feeling? Politicians, slave-holders freemen! We know what "company" an auction gathers-invariably the exhibitions of such a company is a true representation of the feelings and purposes of the whole community. Our correspondent continues:

"Col. ***** (a prominent politician and decided pro-slavery man in feeling and practice.) remarked to the company, "that such separations ought to be prohibited by law, and that when we have a new Constitution it should be Free colored Females, done." Now two years ago this gentleman Male slaves, would have thought it a good act for slavery Female slaves, men to have lynched certain anti-slavery men hereabouts. Yet he told me in the winter, that he would sign a petition to the Legislature to prohibit the separation of slave families!"

Let us pause here. The Col. would sign a pe- State! tition for this great object. So would thousands of slave-holders. Now what is to prevent the friends of humanity, in every county of the State, getting up petitions of this character, and sending them to the Legislature next winter? Hear our correspondent:

"If this spirit increases here till Fall, as it has done for sometime past, we could procure, I joined narrative conveys may operate as a useful think, 500 voters to sign a petition for the purpose aforesaid; and it does seem to me that if there could be concert of action, among the ed a more forcible exemplification of the truth friends, all over the State, and a flood of such that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath,' than petitions sent to our next General Assembly, is afforded in the ensuing anecdote. On one that it would tell well for the cause of humani-ty and liberty. Where is the Kentuckian who the eloquent Irish exile, Mr. Emmett, and the knows a parent's love, or the tender feelings of distinguished orator, Mr. Pinckney, were on opa father for his offspring, that could object to such a law? Especially, would those who have which the latter had much at heart. In the lost lovely babes, know how to feel for others' course of his argument he traveled out of the woes; and were I a slave, I would esteem it a cause to make observations, personal and exmercy that my little daughter should be torn tremely offensive on Mr. Emmett, with a view away from me by death, rather than sold to a probably of irritating, and weakening his reply.

merciless slave-driver, to be carried into a distant land, there to minister to the lust of some

est pro-slavery man, and he will not, he cannot one in which he never dealt. He was willing refuse to sign your petition. Go forth among his learned opponent should have all the advanour citizens, and speak to them in this vein, tage he promised himself from the display of his talents in this way. When he came to this and few will have the heart to refuse. Aye, let country he was a stranger, and was happy to the anti-slavery men appeal to all in this way, and for this end, and next winter we shall effood the General Assembly with our peti-liteness, and even kindness. He believed the tions."

wealth and influence, who I am told, is of opining and eloquence of Mr. Pinckney, and he was ion that if the slavery question is properly presented to the people of Kentucky, that there ed personal observations of the sort the court will be as great a majority for emancipation, as there was last August for a Convention; he taught by the highest authority, not to return comes to this conclusion from the fact, he says, railing for railing. He would only say, that he that almost all the slave-holders of his county, had been informed that the learned gentleman believe we would be in a better condition without slaves; that idea is, I may say, almost universal with our slave owners, or at least becoming very general here."

If the anti-slavery cause be properly presented! Is there danger here? Not a bit of it. We hear a good deal said of caution, prudence, tact. The observance of one rule will gain these without study, or thought, or worse yet, calculation, and, at the same time, ward off all danger-viz: avoid that timidity which would conceal or blink the truth, and yet speak it kindly, in affection and earnestness. Where is the man that can get angry when approached in this temper? Where the people, at all alive to the evils of slavery, who would tolerate vio-

lence when this course is pursued? We know that slave-holders everywhere-not only in ******, but in nearly all our counties, are rapidly coming to the conclusion, that slavery does not pay, that they would be in a better condition without it. We know, too, although they will not acknowledge it, that nobler and truer views, views of right, duty; views which relate to religion, and humanity, are operating, strongly and generally upon them. Is it strange, then, that the strong-minded, and would have expired only with their lives."

Those who draw a good number have the right of composing the moveable national guard, and of being called to active military service, if the exigencies of the government require it.

2d. The right of paying the capitation tax, it the breasts of these two great men, which would have expired only with their lives."

(the contribution personnelle), and the licence duties (the patentes). The right of paying all

right-hearted cittzen of *****, should conclude, THE EXAMINER. if the slavery question be properly presented, that a large majority will be for emancipation? Not at all! The wonder is, that the decision is not thundered forth in one voice by all classes! Why, even on the ground assumed by ****, that slavery does not pay, how clear and conclusive the proof! Take a simple presentation, made by an intelligent Kentuckian, (from whom we hope to hear often) in last week's Examiner, in

Excess of Realty of Ohio, over Realty and And now for the cause! It is all told in the

following table: Total value of slaves in Ky. \$56,115,08 Difference in favor of Ky..... This difference creates the schole disparity be- two:-

tween the States, makes Kentucky halt, and Ohio go ahead, leaves us in the back-ground every way-in the growth of cities, in the value of lands, in public improvements, in public est is it to have this? Slave-holders are directly, deeply concerned in removing the cause of this difference, and, we believe, a very large number of them will do it, by helping, at the

The Last King. The Presse gives the following as an extract

from a Havre letter :

"M. R .---, one of my friends, was present at the embarkation of the ex-King in ishing-boat on Thursday last. When on the cint of quitting the French soil, Louis Philippe turned toward R——— and said, 'Join the Republic frankly and sincerely, for I carry with me the French Monarchy, and I shall descend with it to the tomb. I have been the last King of France. Adieu !"

This is the name of a new Daily in New Orleans. It is fresh in looks, and contains evidence of industry and talent. It is not too much to say, that it will compare favorably with any of the Dailies published in New Oreans. Indeed, we predict for this Journal, entire success, if it have (as we doubt not it has) the wherwithal to sustain itself, while estab- lation: lishing its reputation. We heartily wish the Degrees Work's Agricul Learned Crescent City success.

How they Grow

think of it! It numbers now 8,000 soulsshowing an increase in two years of two thou-

Madison is situated between two large cities ergy characteristic of the free States, she builds a railroad, and builds flouring mills, and manu-

The Youthful Voice.

A fair young friend, full of girlish glee, are beginning to realize that slavery will not wishes to try her hand in poetic effort. She is injharmony with nature, and, as it listens to the glorious music of Spring, seeking to lisp its sympathy in numbers. It is April now. But its coming, with its flower-crowns for favorites, and its revelry in fields, where the young gather to give it joyous welcome. Here is the song:

The earth with joy is now awaking From the dreary winter's sleep; Spring is like the bright day breaking! Nature's heart begins to leap!

Now the birds with merry voices Warble through the sunny hours, And the very plant rejoices, Sending forth its song in flowers.

Now the sky with loving glances Laughs upon us from above-Through the mead the streamlet dances Sending back its looks of love.

On the green the lambs are bounding All about their gambols play, While their voices are resounding Welcome! welcome! merry May!

Louisiana, according to a new statistical

work just issued in New Orleans, contains a population as follows: White Males, . . . 10,912-19,842 Male slaves, . 102,083-211,483

Pinckney and Thos, Addis Emmett.

The Knickerbocker has the following anecdote of the two eminent persons named above. Where sarcasm, invective and severity of denunciation are regarded as the characteristics of eloquence, the lesson which the sub-

seemed to have sharpened his intellect, without brutal master; while her immortal part should having irritated his temper. When the argument was through, he said, 'perhaps he ought to Who can gainsay this heart-eloquence? Who deny its conclusions? Appeal thus to the strong-this was a species of warfare in which he had the good fortune to have little experience, and the country fortunately has a house, a most the good fortune to have little experience, and court would do him the justice to say, that he had said or done nothing in this cause to merit a different treatment. He had always been accus-"You have a subscriber in ******, a man of tomed to admire and even reverence the learn-

"The court and the bar were delighted; for too overhearing. When we take into considerimpulse of a warm Irish temperament, we must admire still more the manner adopted by Mr. mett. Mr. Pinckney, as we gather from Wheaton's Life of that gentleman, afterwards tendered the most smple and generous apology. 'The manner,' said he, 'in which Mr. Emmett has replied, reproaches me by its forbearance and urbanity, and could not fail to hasten the produced, and which I am glad to have so pub-lic an occasion of avowing. I offer him a gracause it puts me to rights with myself, and be-cause it is tendered not to ignorance and pre-sumption, but to the highest worth, intellect, and morals, enhanced by such eloquence as few in France. Nearly a third part of the young

The New York Hereld contains The New York Florate Contains a property. The former is a privilege.

France by an Ex-private Secretary of Louis 3d. The right of acquiring or disposing of Phillippe. Whether this be so or not, is not

we care for. The population of France is thus devided: 1. Agriculturists of all ranks with their fa-2. Tradesmen of all kinds with their fami-Munufacturers, bankers, merchants, re-

sistants, and families Scientific and learned professions comes Functionaries paid by the government The army the navy, and State pensioners

Seven million, six hundred and fifty thousand nhabitants live in 2,194 towns or cities. The

writer however reduces these classes now to Masters, Screents-Working 1,394,000 1,168,000 764,000 16,966 000 5,812,000 3,426,000 3,326,000 98,104,000 Total A complete classification is ma lation of France thus

let class... The working classes, the pour the helois class-Agriculturists and industriels class Learned and scientific profes-sions, and people living on their in-comes 4th class Paid officials, army and navy, 1,715.00 This table is given to show that the helots are

nelpless, and that the Government has only to the commune, in the following proportions contend against the second and third classe This with her military, and paid functionaries it can easily do-for the standing army was 400,000 strong, and 80,000 of the best young controlled by him through a simple process. men drawn by lot to serve the King.

Of the degrees of ignorance, the following to ble is given: 1st-Unable to read and to write Able to read, but not to write . Mi-Heading and writing, but incorrectly
4th—Reading and writing correctly
5th—Having the elements of classical educa 6,968,000

6th Having completed their classical studies

Total The degrees of ignorance, as the real cause of the moral weakness, and consequent violence of the Government, is more particularly stated as follows; under the head, classes of the popu-

of Igno Classes, turulists Prof. 4 in Officials rance 4 Heints 4 Mann-dependent Army 4 instruction property. Navy. Ignorance Madison, Indiana, is growing rapidly ! Only First 15,271,000 881,000 282,000 421,000 16.855,000 who are by law, prohibited doing any thing un- in Agriculture, Third 5,838,000 001,000 186,000 2719,000 Third 5,838,000 001,000 136,000 350,000 Instruction. 875,000 189,000 330,000 First 875,000 189,000 330,000 Second 19,000 248,000 216,000 Third 1,000 46,000 201,000 Louisville and Cincinnati. Yet, with the en- Total 27,959,000 3,396,000 1,400,000 1,715,000 34,400,000

Not content with this, another sub-division reduced, so as to ensure the settlement of all! of the population is made, to make the facturing establishments, and the rusult is, condition of the French people better under- ful the destruction it brings on itself, and on stood. Of the 34,400,000, more than the half man ! are females. These, therefore, must be withdrawn from the calculations: The number of females in France is.

Thus the active part of the French popula-May, merry May, is near by, and it is not strange tion, les citoyens actifs, these who are entitled that our sweet correspondent should anticipate to civil rights amount to 8,916,000; and those really compose what we call the French people. These "citoyens actifs" belong to the four

classes in the following proportions-capitalists.

3d-Learned professions, and independent in 4th-Paid officials, army, navy, and pension-

the four classes of active citizens; and it is have failed to carry out.

hown in	the following	g table-	
	Action		
GARCA	Citizens.	Pilmcated.	L'aeducate
irst	6,585,000	894,000	5,391,0
econd	927,000	882,000	45.0
hird	425,000	10,087,000	
ourth		637,000	302/0
The sur	eriority of t	he third and	second clas

on, with regard to instruction, over the class of placemen, is evident. In these two classes, the faults, the abuses, the misleeds of the government cannot pass unobserved, unresisted or un-91,039-196,430 resented. The only resource of a bad government is to weaken resistance, and to prevent re- effect upon the world. Let him remember, too, 427,755 its favorites in those two classes. This gives slavery from the earth. What is the white population of New Orleans? a numerical majority of 280 over opponents; Nearly a third, according to this, of the whole and thus everything is carried on as it pleases

> Property, and its distribution—this is a great Covernment The following table

exhibits the		Supposed	incomes.	Propriete a.
Prom	to	From	to	
1,000 fr. any amount		9,000 fr. any	amount.	19,900
600		4,500	9,000	28, 9(x)
300	500	2,700	4.500	52,500
200	300	1.800	2,700	116,900
150	200	1,350	1,800	155,000
200		900	1,350	197,900
90	100	790	900	251,000
60	(9)	540		315,000
40	69	360	540	637,(10)
20	40	190		1,195,000
10		90		2,315,400
Under	10	Under	90	3,859,000

The total number of the tax-payers being 9.165.000, whilst the number of "active citizens" is only 8,896,000, it follows that among the tax-payers there are at least 500,000 females minors, to make up the difference, and to

account for the indigent adults who do not pay The first class of the population, the working lass, pay almost the whole of the taxes under the country fortunately has a house, a most
Mud the upshot of this speculation
Is a horrible mess of commercial distress, own, and a small plot of garden attached to it, where he grows vegetables in sufficient quantity for his family. Many have an orchard, and some have half an acre, an acre, or even more of arable land, to grow corn, or to feed a cow, or a few pigs. The average amount of their earaings is 450 francs, (\$90) a year. With this, a laborer keeps his family, and saves a few france

every year to purchase a small parcel of land. The taxes, from forty to 200 francs, are principally paid by the second class, and by the fourth. A small part of them only is paid by the learned or scientific gentlemen belonging to the second class, who pay the highest rate of taxes; and thus the third class, the least numerous, has the greatest share in the distribution of

We have now a complete nies of the state of the French population, with regard to its division according to sex, age, education, and propation the merit of resistance against the natural orty; but we have something more to say on the condition of the 8,890,000 adult individuals really composing the French people, and called "active citizens" because they exercise their civil rights.

> What are these rights? On completing his 21st year, the Frenchman may have these pri

1st. To draw lot for the conscription, and, it tuitous and cheerful atonement; cheerful because it in scouring Europe under a Nancieral treaty come before the House. may hope to equal; to an interesting stranger whom adversity has tried, and affliction struck severely to the heart; to an exile whom any

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

Those who draw a good number have the right.—

the other taxes is enjoyed by all persons, without regard to sex or age, when they have any

Phillippe. Whether this be so or not, is not property by sale or mortgage; of contracting very material. If the facts be true, that is all binding obligations of any sort, of sueing or being said in any court of civil law; of being appointed trustee to orphan or lunatic regula-tions; in one word, of conducting his own and his family's business, as he thinks proper, subject to the legal and fiscal, or other regulations imposed by the government. The municipal organization is shown to be

mockery. There are ten electors for every We cannot, therefore, be indifferent to the prohundred inhabitants, in the communes under 1,000 inhabitants. Above 1,000, there are, for every additional

till the population is above 5,000; when the

proportion is four electors per cent. for 15,000, and then three per cent for above 15,000 inhabi-

Thus is this matter explained: A commune, as has already been stated, either a city, a town, a village, or a group

small villages, or hamlets. The communal or municipal authorities, are a mayor, one adjoint, or assistant, in communes containing less than 2,000 inhabitants; two adoints in the communes having from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants; and one adjoint more for every 20,000 inhabitants above 10,000, in all the other communes; together with a municipal council composed of ten members for 500 inhabitants; twelve, for from 500 to 1,500; sixteen, for from 1,500 to 2,500; twenty-one, for from 2,500 to 3,500; twenty-three, for from 3.500 to 10,000; twenty-seven, for from 10,000 to 30,000; and thirty-six, for above 30,000.

but by a part only of the "active citizens The half educated are made superiors-the Kingenominates the mayor and adjoints in all towns of 3,000 or more, and their officers are The minister transmits his command to the prefect-the prefict to the mayor, &c. Then if the Council rebels, or resists, the prefect can quash Ohio formed her Constitution and was adits action. In the larger cities, there is more mitted into the Union in 1802. The followwas in opposition to government. The writer tion: concludes with an enumeration of the electors and agents:

The number of the "active citizens" is ommonal electors amount to In this new division of the population, we have, 1st., 6,101,000 active citizens debarred from all participation, even in the communal concerns; 2d., 2,795,000 whose interference is limited to the election of councilmen, who are professedly chosen to manage the affairs of the commune; 3d., 426,000 communal councilmen. There was employed in that State in 1840-7,097,000 der any circumstances, but what pleases the king, the ministers, the prefects, the sub-pre-

735,000 fect, the mayors, and the assistants. The conclusion is, or was rather, that the number of communal electors must be furthe How sharp sighted is absolutism! How fear

It Comes. A worthy citizen placed in our hands a letter 8,987,000 from a true Englishman who states, that the e of Great Britain are full of enthusiasti for France. We wish we had room for it. We have not; we must, therefore, content ourselves with saving, that, from his account (and all accounts concur) the tradesmen, middle classes, and liberals of the British Realm are keenly alive to French movements, and pray ardently for a permanent Republic.

The writer points to us-to Washingtonglories in what we have done-thanks us for it in the name of humanity; but declares in regard | The amount of imports, 425,000 to slavery:

"That yours is a sham republic-for slavery is there-an anomoly the most monstrous that 8,916,000 can well be conceived. France, we foully hope, It is of some importance to know in what will be actuated by "those sentiments of exproportion general education is diffused amongst alted justice and benevolence, which Washington recommended, but which his countryman

The tories and many Whigs are predicting another French blow up. Many Whigs join them-but their forefathers made the same predictions when the States declared themselves of that your Southern slaveholders would emancipate their slaves, and let no stain rest on Republican America.

So may it be! So we believe it will be!slavery, they have produced such a wonderful freedom.

Paying the Piper.

Punch thinks taxation an Englishman's priviup his windows, we rather think he would rebel. But listen to Punch, on Paying the Piper: 'Tis an Englishman's privilege-and it can't be

We're a people of mighty resources-Our dominions are vast, and we're quite unsur

By the world for our maritime forces. Then our trade is immense, and in every sen 'Tis allow'd we're a wonderful nation: But the worst of it is, that to keep up all this We've to bear such a load of taxation.

Oh yes! we're a wonderful nation A very remarkable nation; What a thing it would be, if it were not that we Had to bear such a load of taxation!

Without scruple or doubt, we at once set about Undertakings most grand and stupendous; And we care not a bit how we ourselves comm To expenses, however tremendous Thus, in Railways we sank half the wealth of

the Bank, And the prospect of further taxation. Indeed we're a wonderful nation, We are a most wonderful nation; Oh, that we could be such without paying so

As we do in the shape of taxation! The world has no mate to the empire and State Of the Rose and the Shamrock and Thistle; But Truth bids us to say that we certainly pay

Most exceedingly dear for our whistle; That's the thorn in our side; that's the gall to our pride; That's what spoils all our glorification; That inordinate drain that our pockets sustain In our swful amount of taxation.

But still we're a wonderful nation. By Jove! we're a wonderful nation, With a wonderful purse, and obliged to di A most wonderful sum in taxation.

Newfoundland, and 115 souls drowned. It is said she asked help of the Hibernia, stating she was short of water, and that her passengers said, "there is the land, go and get it."

Commerce says:

The second trial trip of the steamer United States, at New York-designed to run between

Mr. CLAY is at Ashland, in good health. He strived there last week. Mr. Doza will accept our thanks for valuable Congressional documents.

Wake Up!

The Kentuckian is proverbial for his pride. We all know this, because we all feel it. How can we content ourselves, then, with lagging behind our neighbors in every respect?

If the State were made up of its plains and valleys, and mountains and streams, we might not care about these things. But this is not so. It is the men who till the soil-it is the laws which they adopt-it is the social spirit which moves them-that gives character to the State. gress made by our neighbors, (younger than we are,) and more especially when that progress is marked by developments which add to the ,000, five electors for every 100 inhabitants, wealth, happiness, and intelligence of a per

In 1788, on the 7th of April, fifty-eight years ago, the white man made his first permanent settlement in the wilderness of Ohio. Years before, Kentucky had been settled. What is Lexington and its name, but a testimony to the patriotic spirit of our fathers? The woodsmen were there, girdling the trees and preparing for settlement, when the news was brought them that blood had been shed between the colonists of Massachusetts and the soldiery of Great Britain. And to show their love for liberty, and their regard for their brave countrymen, they called their new home Lexington. But though we were first in the field, and though we shot ahead, yet, it was not long before Ohio overtook and passed us. And now, what are we? A The municipal councils are elected, not by all, dwarf, comparatively, by the side of a giant!

Mark the progress of Ohio. We have stated that her first permanent settlement was made in April, 1788. In 1789, Columbia, six miles above Cincinnati-in 1791, Gallipolis-in 1796, Cleve land and Conneaut-were settled. The first territorial legislature met at Cincinnati, and or ganized a territorial government, in 1799, and Darkness closed round him on this field of freedom. Indeed out of 2,000, sixteen-hundred ing table will exhibit her progress in popula- Yet sank he not-and hailed at length the dawn

581,434 - 1,519,467

Inion. Her power is felt all over it. She has grown from a stripling to full manhood in a brief period of years, and bears now the marks of advanced civilization and high culture.-279.579

Commerce, -

Navigating the ocean, do. rivers, canals and lakes, 212 Mining. and the result of the industry of these employed shows the source of Ohio's power .-They produced in 1840-16,571,661 bush. 33,668,144 Buck wheat. 14,393,103 3,685,315 lbs Tobacco, 5,942,275 Sugar.

4,317 Silk Cocoons, Hemp and Flax, -11,524 gals. Pot and Pearl Ashes, The amount employed in manu-\$16,905,227 factures was, The amount of exports, 11,318

The State is one large bee-hive. All men are employed there, and labor alone is the road to distinction. There are two great canals that tap Lake Erie at Cleveland and Toledo, uniting the commerce of the Ohio and the Lake. The Little Miami and Sandusky Railroad will unite Cincinnati at the South and Sandusky at the North. There are, besides, the Mahoning Canal, the Sandy and Beaver, and the Milan Canals; and Macadamized roads traversing the free. I have no faith in them, I simply wish State in every direction. And, better yet, in the midst of this large tract of agricultural. Meantime, let our warm hearted English- proclaiming the glorious fact, that improve-

sentment from becoming rebellion; and that is that as he and his countryman remove the "so- Do we see here that steady and wonderful in- A tremendous note of preparation had been done, by giving about 280,000 honorary offices cial despotism" of Old England, so will they help crease of population? Have we here, that sounded, and it is now echoed back broken up and monopolies of professions and trades to to swell that moral influence which shall sweep mighty industry which makes Ohio what she is? into hisses and curses. Something must be for intellectual and religious culture? Alas! that the failure was caused by the individual men are cowards in their first battle; almost all Alas! On as fine a soil, and in a better climate, who had no battery—that, in fact, he had a very therefore, that General Hull should have been lege! And he is right merry over it-laughing the energies of men droop, and their industrial powerful battery, and plenty of material to keep the only man in his army, disabled by fear, about it as if it were a matter of course. Well- progress is checked, and all their upward ten-Jonathan is not ambitious that way! He can dencies arrested by the benumbing, blighting sents itself. The poor man is made a scape-sition an absurdity? What then were his can bear a heavy load, but, if it come to shutting palsy of slavery; so that in the very greenness gost, and they are redeemed. of our youth, we stand as one bowed down and

stricken by the debility and disease of age. Countrymen, is this natural? Is it a condibirth-right of all.

M lota bro

A story is told of a good merchant of Moible. we knew him well-which we believe to be true. He was deeply immersed in cotton speculation. At a meeting of his church, he was unexpectedly called upon to fill the regular minister's place. He gave out the hymn-read it-and when repeating the page just before singing, he said-Hymn on page 36-long staple. The congregation could not stand it. Knowing his occupation and his anxiety, not even the sacredness of the place could restrain the long staple-for long metre. What a blunder! Forever after, the good man was always called "long staple."

following: "We heard an anecdote the other day that we thought admirably illustrated the language of Dicker' in Yankee land. 'How far is it to

The Knickerbocker for March contains the

was a bargain,' and the traveler went on." dote of himself, which should not be altogether privately 'hushed up.' He is a member of the Methodist church; and being at a camp meeting near Sing-Sing, last summer, he had the misfortune, after two or three days and nights misfortune. were dying for want of it, when the Captain attendance, to fall asleep in the midst of a powerful sermon. It was just after the New York
Trade Sale of books, and Mr. Burgess was dream-A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of ing thereof; and to the searching questionings of the speaker, 'Will you longer delay?—will you not choose to-day whom you are to serve! It is now evident that the Wilmot Proviso what course you are to take?' 'Take the lot! question is to be brought forward and passed in the House, when the appropriations for the treaty come before the House.

The record trial trip of the steamer United minister himself petrified with amazement!

A MISSING IMMIGRANT SHIP.—The British Bark, Thalia, with 200 immigrant passengers sailed from Cork on the 5th November last, and has not been heard from.

We send cheerfully the Examiner to our not yet been declared. Wisconsin brother of the American Freeman. On the 18th day of June, the day on which and received for his gallant conduct the thanks We thought he received the paper regularly.

Christian Herola W. Jewerr is one of the sweetest poets in our country. Her spirit is attuned to whatever is beautiful in nature, or noble in humade of the matter. One of these letters was manity. The following lines breathe a true despatched by a special messenger; the other blast to young Christian soldiers:

Bend low-a hero comes-an aged man, Wrinkled and bowed beneath the weight

Young men and maidens do him reverence, Uncovered be your heads when he appears. What, though no laurel crown adorns his brow

For valorous deeds and victories proudly won

A veteran soldier in unnumbered wars Almost with life his conflicts were begun. Read we his history-in his manhood's prime Hasty and bold-imperious desire Unbridled passions and untutored will,

Raged in his soul with desolating fire. These were the foes that first his peace assailed Then wild ambition and the thirst of fame, In the world's favor to rise eminent. And win a lofty seat-an envied name: With these his better nature struggled long Ere it was freed from their seductive wiles, Resolved to serve where first he sighed to rule, Unmoved alike by fortune's frowns or smiles. And thus to life, his selfish will compelled To many a sacrifice of joy most dear

The one beloved to whisper-Be of cheer.' But in the flush of hope and inward joy. Grief aimed a blow at his most secret heart; It withered as beneath a lightning stroke, When from his guardian angel doomed to part.

Yet seemed the burthen light while near his

strife. Thick darkness-like the night without a star, Of a new day-uprising from afar.

And in his struggles, heaven directed came Ministering spirits from the realms above, And as the eyelids of his faith unclosed, He met the glance of her he best did love. And time dealt kindly with his stricken heart

While to his spirit, softened and subdued, In hours of lonely thought-her presence ca And ever between him and darkness stood. With heavenly pity beckoning his soul To seek amid the crowd boweddown by cares.

To heal his griefs by ministering to theirs, The groans of the enslaved; the crushed wronged l'o his warm heart ne er made appeal in vain,

The hopeless and the suffering; and strive

Fearless he plead the cause of the oppressed And would have given his life to break the chain Then came the struggle hardest of them all-Because more hopeless and at best, in vain, An unquenched spirit striving 'gainst decay,

Borne down by mortal weaknesses and pain. Yet sinks he not-but gives his ebbing strength To break the captives's bonds-his

Knowing the master he hath served so long, Will not desert him in his feebleness. Young soldiers in the battle-field of life

Gird on your armour while your blood flows 'Fight the good fight' as he has done and win,

Like him a glorious immortality.

Mevelutionary Services And civil life of General WILLIAM HULL: PI pared from his manuscripts, by his daughte Mrs. MARIA CAMPBELL: together with the Histary of the Campaign of 1812, and surrender FREEMAN CLARKE, New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1848.

Our readers may imagine a company of men line, and in their engerness to put it into operation, forgetting many necessary matters. At one end they have forgotten to provide a battery; in another place they have failed to make seen half as much of war as himself. He had commercial, and manufacturing energy, school- a connection between the wires. In great haste led a column of seven companies at the taking houses and churches dot every neighborhood, they attempt to send a message, and it will not of Stony Point with the bayonet, under go. The public is on the tiptoe of expectation. man think how excellent our institutions must ment of mind and religious culture of the Marmurs begin to float around the ears of the be, when, with the "monstrous anomoly" of heart, are held essential to man's progress and company. The members begin to look aghast of the battle of White Plains, and was there at each other. Mobs and various other disa- wounded. Now turn to our own State and look at her. greeable things rise before their imaginations. Is there in Kentucky the same amount of pub-done-what shall it be? Very opportunely, lic improvement, or the same means existing one presents himself who is willing to declare in a battle is very much a thing of habit. Man

> This is an illustration of the way in which Gen. Hell was treated. The Administration plunged into a war without the necessary preption for any State to covet? You know it is aration. The whole country was made to benot. Rouse up, then, your sleeping energies! lieve that the conquest of Canada was a matter Under these circumstances, the fall of Detroit Concentrate them, and, quickened by pride of that did not present the slightest difficulty—that was inevitable. If he should light a hattle and State, and love of progress, and a pure admira-at the first gleam of an American sword the defeat the British army, this result would not be tion for all that is good and great, let us heave. tion for all that is good and great, let us heave British forces would disappear. Preparation, his communications. Besides Pais, his forces off this death-incubus, and make freedom the co-operation, and other things which hitherto were vastly inferior to those of the enemy, he had been considered of some importance in military movements, were supposed to be entirely superfluous matters. The country was not prepared for the news of a failure; and when the news did come, our people were ready to less inhabitants of Michigan to all the horrers attribute the failure to the first crime which should happen to be mentioned. One man the part of a selfish man to fight; it was the mentions cowardice; "Oh, yes, it was cowardice," all are ready to cry out—"Didn't some one sac rifice of his own reputation as a saldier, and see Gen. Hull chewing tobacco." The word his own selfish feelings, to his duty as a torest another's tongue. "Certainly, it was treachery." A third succeeds in bringing of the condemnation of the death as

> "To be sure, it was cowardice ar.d treacheryno doubt of it." In February, 1819, William Hull, then Governor of Michigan, was in Washington City. Accounts reached him that the inhabitants of the territory were in fear of hostile attacks from the Indians. He urged upon the Ad- to do it. New Haven?' asked a traveler of a toll-gate ministration the necessity of providing means keeper on the Bridgeport road. 'Fifteen miles,' of defence. The President called upon the Govwas the answer. 'Oh, no; it can't be so much, ernor of Ohio to detach twelve hundred milican it? I was told a mile or so back, that it was but twelve miles from this gate?' 'Well,' said tia, and prepare them for actual service. This the toll-gatherer, hesitating, 'w-e l-l, you can take it at twelve, but I can't let anybody else go over it short of fifteen, and I never have." It retary of War stated to Governor Hull that the have unnecessarily exposed the inhabitants of "Our friend Burgess, of the well known house President wished him to take the command of the Territory to Indian cruelties. of Burgess, Stringer & Co., tells a capital anec- these troops with the rank of Brigadier General 3. That this situation was not his fault, but self, which should not be altogether Governor Hull declined the appointment in the Dearborn, and of circumstances for which as commission was again offered to Governor | eral Brock's.
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> 5. That the provisions of the army wellhe says, than to aid in the protection of the in- be obtained. habitants of Michigan against the savages.

quer Canada, or even to preserve Michigan, it avoid the conclusion that Gen. Hell was a was necessary, either to have command of Lake much injured man, who was made to suffer to Erie, by means of a fleet superior to that of the relieve others from odium. The charge of con-British, or to invade Upper Canada with two ardice against him is, to any one who looks at and Ningara. On May 25th, he was invested was ever brought against a human being. The with the command of the militia, and a few days man who marched his troops up to the batteries

war was declared, two letters were written to of Washington, and of Congress, a coward!

General Hull by the Secretary of War, one of which contained the information that war had eloquence, and, the last verse is like a trumpet was sent by the public mail to Cleveland, and thence through a wilderness of one hundred miles by such conveyance as "accident might supply." It might be supposed that the letter which was sent so carefully, contained the announcement of the declaration of war, seeing it was rather important than otherwise, that the commander of the army should be apprised of this event. But no-it was the other letter that engrossed the care of the Secretary. This comparatively unimportant letter reached the camp on the 24th of June. Eight days afterwards, the one containing information of the declaration of war-which seems to have been too sensible of its own importance to make any vulgar haste-presented itself in camp. Two days before this, the enemy at Malden had to ceived the intelligence. General Hurr had placed on board a vessel important baggage. stores, and the invalids of the army. The Brit ish garrison at Malden, having been approved of the declaration of war, quietly took possession

> of the vessel as it was passing the fort. Such a beginning leads us naturally to expect the events which followed. In a short time Michilimackinac was taken, and this encouraged the Indians to resort in great numbers to the British standard. Gen. Hell's supplies were cut off, for the enemy commanded the lake with their ships, and the forest with their Indians. Gen. Dearsonn, instead of co-operating with Gen. Hotz, had made an armetice with the British commander, excluding Gen. Here from its operation. Gen. Brock was thus an abled to send reinforcements to act against Gen. HULL. We quote Mr. Clarke's strong statement:

"General Hull found himself, therefore, an tirely deprived of the assistance on which he War, (June 24) which letter was not received until the 9th of July, that "an accounte forcannot soon be relied upon for the reduction of the enemy's posts below you." From the Narth he hears of the fall of Michilmackinas and of the approach of 2,000 hostile Indian warriors and 1.200 employees of the Northwest Company In front of his own army, he finds reinfo ments continually arriving, of regulars and militia, to strengthen the British troops at Mai den. On the Lake, his communications were cut off by the British fleet, on the South, by land, his communications were cut off by the Indians, and an attempt to restore them by Van horne's detachment, had been unsuccessful-Within his own army, ignorant and meapahis of understanding this state of things, there was a spirit of insubordination and mutiny, fastered and encouraged even by the militia officerthemselves. In this state of affairs, on the 7th of August, he received letters from Gen. Hall and Gen. Porter, commanding at Ningara and Black Rock, informing him that a large name ber of boats filled with British troops had pass ed over Lake Ontario to the west part of it, and were directing their course to Malden; and like wise that the British forces, with the Canadian militia and savages, on the opposite side of the same point; and what was more decisive still General Hull was informed by the same letters that no assistence or co-operation would be at

ommand Under these circumstances to attack Malden. even if the attack were successful, would have been useless. To take Malden, would not open the Lake nor the forest; would bring no supplies to his troops, and it must soon have faller again for want of them. The first thing to be ione was, to re-open the communication through the wilderness to Ohio. For this purpose, General Hull re-crossed with his army to Detroit on the evening of the 7th of August, leaving a sufficient body of troops intreached and fortified on the other bunk, to enable him to regain the British shore, as soon as his commo

nications were clear." Gen. Brock crossed from Maiden to Detroit. and was preparing for an assault upon the fort, of the Post of Detroit, by his grandson, James when Gen. Hull determined to surrender - an act which Mr. CLARKE regards as "the bravest and noblest action of a life hitherto universally undertaking to establish a magnetic telegraph regarded as that of a brave and patriotic man

General Wayne; for his conduct in which action he received the thanks of Washington, and promotion in the service. He was in the maist

He was in the bettles of Trenton and Prince-

top, and was promoted for his conduct in these

engagements. He fought at Ticonderoga, at Bemis' Heights, in the battle of October ith, at led regiments and buttalions in most of these sons, as given by himself? General Hull was now in the position in which, as he had stated before the war to the Administration, Detroit cut off by the Indians in the woods; his er a munication by the Lake, by the British ver provisions were nearly exhar, sted, and there was own repulation, but ould not save the army of territory, and he would be exposing the defence part of a brave and generous man, to hazard the ery." A third succeeds in bringing cat both a coward; believed to be a traiter by the igueconcardice and treachery in the same breath .- rant; seeing the success of his calumniators who built their fortunes on the ruin of his own; he was always calm, tranquil and happy. It knew that his country would one day also understand him, and that history would at last do him justice He was asked, on his death-bed whether he still believed he had done right, in the surrender of Detroit-and he replied that he did, and was thankful that he had been enabled

> The defence of General Hull rests mainly on the following propositions: 1. An army in the situation of that of Gen-

Mr. CLARKE brings forward the strongest General Hull was not of the opinion that the proofs in support of his positious. Our limits conquest of Canada would be so very easy a do not permit us to go farther into the matter. matter. He had earnestly stated that to con- No one who reads this book, it seems to us, can powerful and co-operating armies at Detroit his previous life, one of the most absurd that afterwards set out towards Detroit. War had at Stony Point, a coward! The man who came